

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1897.

No. 151.

New Goods.

Brooches, Cuff Links, Long Lorgnette Chains, Rings and Scarf Pins, a lovely assortment. Also something choice in Ladies' and Gents' Gold Watches. Everything guaranteed.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,

THE JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

Marriage No Failure.

TAMILKANDE! TAMILKANDE! the pride of Ceylon. The fragrance of the leaves in both hemispheres are known. Gives happiness to millions—sets the tired heart free. And binds the laurel wreath around TAMILKANDE TEA.

Within the lowly cottage or in Manorial halls, Gives courage in life's battle whenever duty calls. Rejuvenates our lives and relieves the weary hours. In the struggle for existence in this "Canada of ours."

All hail, TAMILKANDE! its every leaf and vine, That makes this life worth living in this or any clime, Proves marriage no failure—disputed though it be— If supplied with a pound of TAMILKANDE TEA!

—Post Laureate to the Tamlakande Tea Co., Montreal. Blue Label 60c, White Label 50c, Red Label 40c, SIMON LEBER & CO., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GOOD RECORD—Five to one more names, on an average. No copying from old lists, type set in B. C., not in Seattle; a fair job from cover to cover; advance sheets issued two weeks in advance of any other; the book itself, which contains five times the amount of labor, only seven days behind; such is the Williams B. C. Directory, 1897-8, now ready for subscribers.

GOOD PASTURE TO LET, with plenty of water, at reasonable rates. A. C. Howe, aug31-2t

WANTED—To rent, Calligraph typewriter must be in good condition. Address "Calligraph," this office. aug31-1t

WANTED—A neat, reliable girl for general housework; must understand plain cooking. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, evening at No. 6 Simcoe street, near the Park. aug31-1t

WANTED—A 4-inch tire wagon in good repair, state price. Address A. S. Times office. aug31-1t

\$275 CASH will buy half interest in good paying business. A good chance that will bear investigation. D. Times office. aug31-1t

FOR SALE—Two story house and lot on Fernwood Road, containing six rooms, a great bargain at \$700; cost \$1,400. A. W. More & Co., Real Estate Agents, 86 Government street.

WANTED—Situation as clerk or porter in wholesale or retail grocery store. References or security if required. Address W. A. Burt, care of Speed Bros., City. aug31-1t

FOR SALE—Chump—The "Colonist" Hotel, Beacon Hill Park. For particulars apply on premises. aug31-1t

WINCHESTER RIFLES and ammunition of all kinds, suitable for the Klondyke and sportsmen, at J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.

BOXING GLOVES—A splendid assortment, just received direct from England, by Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

ELECTRIC LIGHT in your houses. Before giving your orders please call and get our prices on installing electric lights. Work promptly attended to. Electric supplies. F. J. McKenna & Co., 25 1/2 Broad street. aug31-1t

COAL AND WOOD—We are the only yard in the city who sell Double Screened Coal. Try it. We can please you in quality and price. Wood—we have No. 1. Wood that will give satisfaction. We guarantee weight and measure. G. Galloway & Co. Telephone No. 407. j31-1t

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Gossel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 88.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe. j31-1t

PACK HORSES.

SEVERAL GOOD PACK HORSES FOR SALE.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St

AUCTION

At salerooms, Douglas street.

On Thursday, 2nd September

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

To Close Consignments

Messano Wine, Sauces, English Candles, Lestrie Phenix, Washing Powder, Vinegar, English Harness.

Also HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including Bedroom Suites, Three Lounges, Extension and Centre Tables, Chairs, Iron Bedstead, Sideboards, Bureaus, Blinds, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, Crockery, Office Furniture, etc., etc.

This sale will commence sharp at 2 o'clock with Sauces, Candles, etc.

WM. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

SAUCTIONS

Mortgagee's Sale—Valuable Water Front Lots and Wharf.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, AT 12 NOON

By virtue of a certain "Indenture of Mortgage," dated the 3rd day of February, 1892, and registered in the Lands Registry, Office, Victoria, in charge book, Vol. 10, Folio 294, No. 11872 B, I will sell at my salerooms, Yates street, lots 539 and 540, fronting on Belleville street, also 60x130; There is a large dwelling house thereon; also lots 539A and 540A, fronting on Victoria harbor, James Bay. There is a good pile wharf erected on the frontage of these lots about 120 feet long with sheds, and a good easy approach. The water lots will be sold separate from the residential lots. Terms at sale, 25 per cent. on fall of hammer, 25 per cent. in 10 days, balance in one year at 6 per cent. G. BYRNE, Auctioneer. aug31

KILLED LIKE DOGS

Men Suspected of Being Anarchists Shot in Back by Order of General Weyler.

Horrible Fate of Two Strangers in Havana—Cuban Expedition from Chicago Abandoned.

New York, Aug. 31.—A special to the Herald from Havana, Cuba, says: "Augusto Ariza, a Cuban, and Fernando Pasada, were shot by a policeman in the streets of this city. They recently arrived from Mexico. No reason is given by the police for the assassination, but it is thought that General Weyler, who lives in constant fear of being killed, suspects them of being anarchists. Ariza had letters of introduction from the Brazilian consul in Mexico to a prominent provision dealer here. After landing at Havana, he took breakfast, and then started to present his letter of introduction. As he left his friend's store he was arrested in the street. Both were carried to the city jail and kept in confinement until midnight. Inspectors of Police Cuevas, with four policemen, then took the prisoners from the cells, marched them to the cerro and deliberately shot each of them in the back. The presence of the dead cart in the immediate vicinity showed that the murder had been planned.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Spanish Consul Gomez, thinks that the proposed arming of volunteers numbering 200 men and three carloads of arms and ammunition, which were to leave this city today for Cuba, has been abandoned. The reported move in the Times-Herald has thrown into Chicago a score of Spanish detectives and secret service men.

Madrid, Aug. 31.—The Spanish government is formulating a plan to bring about the banishment of all anarchists from Spain. It is announced here that anarchists are no longer allowed to land in England. Therefore the government of Spain must "deport them to some American republic or distant Spanish possessions."

Blankets, blankets, blankets. Canadian blankets for Canadian gold fields at Weller Bros., 51 to 55 Fort St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Houses to Rent.

Eight room house, Victoria Arm. Nine room house, Garbally road. Eight room house, Oak Bay avenue. Seven room house, Victoria West. Seven room house, Chatham street. Six room house, Oak Bay avenue. Five room house, Richmond Road. Five room house, Randall street. Four room house, Fulton street. Four room house, Victoria Arm.

Beaumont Boggs & Co.

28 BROAD STREET.

C. P. N. Co., Ltd.

Sir, PRINCESS LOUISE (REAR, Master).

Will leave Turner, Beeson & Co.'s wharf for

Fort Wrangel

Making connection with H. B. Co.'s steamer Caledonia for head of navigation on the Stikkeen River.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, at 8 P.M. CALLING AT VANCOUVER.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.

The Company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

LUMBER FOR SALE

300 M. feet first-class Rough Lumber, all kinds at \$4.00 per M. cash.

Chenodius Lumber Yard, Laurel Point.

SITUATION IN TROUBLED INDIA

Disquieting News Has Been Received from Quetta, a British Post in Baluchistan.

More Tribes Are Joining the Rebels—Heavy Fighting Expected at Ublan Pass.

Bombay, Aug. 31.—Great relief is felt in official circles here over the news that the tribesmen who yesterday blockaded Kohat pass had been dispersed. Col. Gordon's column of troops proceeded toward Kohat from Peshawar this morning.

Dispatches received from Peshawar to-day say that all is quiet there, though an occasional shot is exchanged between the advance posts and the insurgents.

The cavalry made a reconnaissance at daybreak to-day in force as far as the entrance to Khyber Pass without discovering the enemy.

The notorious Mullah of Haddah, who has been at the bottom of a great deal of the present trouble, is reported to have refused to send assistance to the Afghans, who begged him for aid. Mullah announces his intention of immediately attacking the Khan of Dir on account of the latter's friendship for the British. The Dir's troops are all watching the frontier. Mullah has been joined by a large number of tribesmen from Afghan territory.

Disquieting news has been received from Quetta, a British military post in Baluchistan. Tribesmen have assembled on the hills about Mach Mushkaf Balan railroad in such numbers that the authorities have telegraphed to the Government for reinforcements of artillery and for a heavy force of infantry.

Other signs of coming trouble in this region are found in the flight into the territory of the Ameer of Afghanistan of two important chiefs, heads of the Bengalee and Pori tribes. In addition large bodies of the population in the British villages, with their families, are crossing the border.

Two artillery Lascars and four coolies, who were working upon a road near the Harnay road, eight miles from the Quetta, have been killed in Ghazis. Native levies in that district are generally considered unreliable.

The Civil and Military Gazette, a paper in high standing, says: "The empire is wrapped up in red tape. Col. Warburton, whose influence at Kohat is a greater guarantee of peace than the outbreak, occurred. He was refused because he had passed the age of active service. The mobilization scheme broke down, and the frontier force stuck for want of transports. An order for the purchase of arms has just been issued. We know as a fact that the Mohammedans in the Shebakar fight were nearly all armed with Lee-Metfords and Martini rifles, and Haddah Mullah paid for them, each fighter receiving eight annas cash daily. It is rumored that a day was fixed for all the tribes to attack simultaneously."

Peshawar, Aug. 31.—Khan-i-wazir, one of the most influential Khans in the Afridis, has joined the tribes in Khyber Pass. His house has been seized by the authorities.

Ublan Pass, through which the Peshawar column is trying to reach Kohat, is reported to be strongly held by British troops. Heavy fighting is expected.

There have been many sunstrokes among the members of the different British columns operating against the enemy.

THE KANSAS METHOD.

Practical Steps Taken Toward Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 31.—Ten saloons in Kansas City were raided by the police last night; \$3,000 worth of liquor was seized and poured into the gutter. Saloon furniture and fixtures filling ten big drays were seized and carted to police headquarters, where they will be burned. Similar action will be taken against some seventy other saloons.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Probability of a Settlement Being Reached Within Forty-Eight Hours.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 31.—A prominent coal operator in the Pittsburgh district said last night that the miners' strike would probably be settled, temporarily, at least, within the next forty-eight hours, on a basis of 64 cents per ton, pending arbitration.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Aug. 31.—At a recent meeting of the miners held in this city, a resolution was passed assessing all the miners in the state 25 cents per week for their strike. The delegate to the meeting of miners of Low Field, including Applehouse and Wayne counties, held at Mystic, acted, repudiating this agreement. The assessment will stand, but the money will go only to the legal strikers. It is said that other miners in the state will follow suit.

MRS. JOHN DREW DYING.

The Veteran Comedienne, Peacefully Passing Away.

New York, Aug. 31.—Mrs. John Drew is dying. The veteran comedienne, who has worn the mask of comedy for so many years, who won both laughter and tears for three generations of playgoers, is peacefully passing away at Larchmont, N. Y. Death may come any moment.

SIR WILFRID AT MONTREAL

Demonstration in Honor of Premier's Return Eclipses All Previous Displays.

The Presentation of the Address by Mayor Smith—The Reply of the Premier.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—As Sir Wilfrid Laurier approaches the heart of the country the demonstrations in his honor gather force. From the moment the premier entered the St. Lawrence city, of all shades of politics took part in welcoming him back. At Rimouski, Three Rivers and Sagel he received flattering testimonies of regard, but the demonstration in the commercial metropolis of Canada was a fitting culmination. This city, with its large and passionate-loving people, has been the scene of many remarkable displays, but that of last night far eclipsed all others, and it will be many long years before it is ever equalled.

A number of the premier's colleagues assembled at Montreal for the purpose of going down the river to give the chief a welcome home. The start was made in the morning on the government tug. Among those who went were Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Henri Joly and Messrs. Fielding, R. W. Scott, Tarte, Fisher and Monet.

The premier was discovered on the quarter deck, attired in a grey suit, with an ample grey cap, sitting jauntily on his abundant iron-grey hair. He had been scrutinizing the group on the tug with a long-sighted eye, and when he became aware that a number of his colleagues were passengers thereon he waved his cap heartily in greeting.

Dense crowds thronged the streets to welcome the premier. Jacques Cartier Square and the City Hall were brilliantly decorated and illuminated with lanterns and flags.

Mayor Smith presented the address, which said:

"It cannot fail to redound to the honor of Canada that you have given eloquent expression to the ideas and sentiments which have attracted the attention of the whole world towards us."

"Your name has thus become identified with the event, the results of which must have an influential bearing upon the destinies of Canada and the other British colonies, and which will occupy an important place in the history of this Dominion."

"The event of to-day, this immense gathering of your fellow citizens, united by common thoughts, is a consecration, a justification of your noble utterances, and shows that over and above political or race feeling, there always exists—thank Heaven—a sense of justice which renders homage to true merit, talent, loyalty and patriotism."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in reply: "We have attracted attention to our nation and our voice for the first time has been heard amongst the nations of the earth. When the German and Belgian treaties were denounced a thrill went through Europe, for a new nation had been born. I cannot pursue these remarks very much longer, because you may conceive I have been a pretty busy man the last three months, and if I have been a busy man, I am proud that my labors have not been unnoticed by the people of my native land, who have accorded me this reception."

"I renew from the bottom of my heart my thanks and ask you in the name of my wife and on my own behalf to accept this expression of our deep and heartfelt gratitude."

Sir Wilfrid seemed genuinely glad to be once more among his old friends. He appeared in perfect health.

FROST DAMAGES CROPS.

Garden Truck, Corn and Late Flax Injured in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Aug. 31.—Reports of frost last night came from a few points in southern Minnesota and North Dakota. Garden truck was killed or badly damaged, but none of the reports speak of very serious injury to corn except one from South Minnesota, which represents the damage as being very heavy to corn and late flax. Wheat is unaffected, being mostly harvested.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The Business of the First Day—Committees Appointed.

The convention of the W. C. T. U. held at the Metropolitan Methodist Church opened at 11 o'clock this morning. It began delayed owing to the non-arrival of the delegates from the delegates from the Methodist.

The convention meeting with which the convention was opened, was led by Mrs. Channan, and then Mrs. Jenkins, of Victoria, and Mrs. Kennedy were appointed a committee on credentials. Forty delegates reported.

At 11:30 Rev. O. E. Kendall delivered a sermon, at the close of which the committee on nominations was appointed. The report on the Women's Journal literature evoked much discussion, the consensus of opinion being that the time is ripe for a "Bible place" official organ. The meeting is still in progress.

Miss F. M. Smith will re-open her studio, 57 Fort street, on Monday, September 6, for the reception of pupils in piano-forte playing, history and theory of music.

Blankets for Klondyke

AT MILL PRICES.

Canada Grey, all weights.
Silver Grey, all weights.
Scarlet, two weights.
White, all weights.

The above are bought at a special low quotation per pound, and are worth inspection at once. Very best grades.

The Westside.



We Want Good Roads.

"Over the stones rattle his bones
He's only a scorcher that nobody owns;
but they all take our road, which is the
road to economy."

FEW GOOD ROAD PRICES:

Sugar, Granulated, 20 lbs. for \$1.00.
Bass' Ale, Quarts, 20c.
Mustard Sardines, large tins, 2 for 25c.
Deviled Ham, 10c and 15c.

DIXI HAMS AND BACON Cannot be equalled.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

STEARNS BICYCLES

BELOW COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We will sell our stock of NEW BICYCLES BELOW COST PRICE FOR CASH, to clear. Now is your chance to get a good Bicycle cheap. We have also a number of SECOND-HAND BICYCLES which we will sell at very low price.

MEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND TANDEM.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,

CORNER JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.

Agents for Stearns, Victor, Ramington and Waverley Bicycles.

Great Removal Sale

Summer Shoes

And odd lines before removing to our new store, the one lately occupied by Davidson Bros., Five Sisters Block.

ONLY TEN DAYS.

A Clean Sweep.

J. H. BAKER

WHAT OGILVIE SAYS

History of Mining on the Yukon River—His Views on the Alaskan Boundary Question.

An Authoritative Statement from the Dominion Surveyor on the Placer Deposits.

(From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

William Ogilvie, the Dominion surveyor, will be a passenger on the Excelsior, from St. Michaels to San Francisco. He is returning from a two years' stay on the Yukon, this being his second trip to that country.

Mr. Ogilvie has been an important personage during the past two years on the Yukon, and particularly on the Clondyke. His word has been almost law, and he has straightened out many a controversy over claims. As surveyor he has surveyed all the claims near Dawson and on the Clondyke and there is no better posted man than he is on the Yukon gold fields.

Mr. Ogilvie told it was very doubtful if any interview could be secured with him, but that if one could be obtained it would be the best possible authority that could be quoted.

When I visited him at St. Michaels I found a sturdy man, upwards of 45 years of age, weighing 200 pounds, and looking as strong and sturdy as an oak. He is quiet in manner, positive in speech, and slow to make any statement that might lead to misapprehension or create false impressions regarding the gold diggings.

"Mr. Ogilvie," I said, "the Post-Intelligencer desires to secure from you an interview on the Clondyke gold fields, their extent, their prospects, must expect to endure, and, in fact, an authoritative statement which can be given to the world from a person who can speak with authority."

Two days later he gave me the sub-

joined interview. For four hours I took it down word for word as he gave it. This is the first and most complete interview given by Mr. Ogilvie on the Yukon, and each and every statement is exactly as he made it.

"A few historical remarks of mining in the Yukon basin will be a fitting preface to the general account of the mining interests of the present time. The Cassiar district, in the province of British Columbia, was discovered in the early seventies. Some enterprising spirits who had not been successful in that region wandered northward in search of the precious metal, one or two of them reaching the head of Teslin lake, which is drained by the Teslin river. This is the Indian name. Schwatka, in his trip down the Yukon in 1883, named it the Newberry. The miners call it the Hood. By which name it is generally known on the western coast, and, although it is marked on all official Canadian maps as the Teslin, and on the Schwatka official map as the Newberry, the 'Hoodaliqua' will, in all probability, outlive both names. The average miner now abbreviates it to the 'Hood,' as with him, as with others, time is money, except in the case of 'profanity,' when, if time is money, he is most lavish in his expenditure. There was no practical outcome from these crude attempts to find gold on the headwaters of the Yukon, and the discovery of the wealth of the Yukon valley has to be credited more or less directly to some of the pioneers now in the country, or traders in goods. Arthur Harper, Leroy Napoleon McQuestion, commonly known as 'Jack,' Fred Hart, a man named Wilkinson, who came down the Mackenzie from the interior of the Northwest Territory, where some had been engaged in mining and others in trading, for several years. This occurred in 1873. These gentlemen, in two different parties, crossed from the delta of the Mackenzie to the waters of the Porcupine, made their way down to Fort Yukon, on the banks of the Yukon river, a little above the mouth of the former stream. In passing I would remark that this port was established by the late John Bell, an officer of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1840. The company continued to occupy it as a trading post until 1870. Lieut. Raymond, of the United States corps of engineers, having the previous year notified them that it was in Alaska. At Fort Yukon Harper and his party worked up stream. McQuestion and others went down stream. Harper ascended as far as White river, prospecting as he went, but found nothing to induce him to locate until he struck the mouth of Forty Mile, where fair prospects were struck. He determined to go up this stream, but the Indians in the vicinity assured him that it was impossible, as there were impassable rapids or a canyon or some other hindrance which he could not pass. Not believing them he kept on up, intending to reach and prospect White river that fall. His object in this was not so much to find gold as copper, a specimen of which he had seen with an Indian at Fort Yukon, which he was told had been found on the White river, and that there were immense deposits of it on that stream.

McQuestion and his party reached the river and ascended it for some miles. They made a winter camp, after which they secured provisions for the winter. As soon as the river was frozen Harper and another man went up stream on foot to find the copper, carrying their provisions, bed and house on their backs. They were not successful in locating the copper, although traces were found in the drift along the stream, and Harper now believes that the piece he saw at Fort Yukon was obtained from an Indian living in the vicinity of the White river, who got it from an Indian resident in some other part of the country, as he had experienced several disappointments from information based upon such vague assertions. Gold was found along the main stream on the bars but not in quantities sufficient to attract them, so in the spring they drifted down stream, and found McQuestion on the lower river. He had taken service with the Alaska Commercial Company, and indeed Harper to go into partnership with him. Returning with

their trading outfit, they, in the fall of 1847, established Fort Reliance, on the right or easterly bank of the Yukon, about five miles below the mouth of the Troan-dik.

This is the Indian name for what is now known all the world over as the Clondyke, which is simply a corruption of the Troan-dik. Harper and McQuestion knew it as the Troan-dik, and call it so, and Lieut. Schwatka, who got the name from them, erroneously, however, marked it on his map as the Ton-dik. Here they traded for six or seven years, within a few miles of the richest mining centre in the world today, knowing that gold was there, as the Indians reported it on the bars, but in those days surface mining was all that was thought of, and if the Troan-dik and its affluents, more especially Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, were to be depended on for their reputation upon surface diggings, they would have absolutely none. In the early eighties some miners came in over the coast route by the Dryden pass, prospecting as they came down stream until they reached the mouth of Stewart river, where exceptionally rich bar diggings were found. A few hardy, venturesome spirits made their way in with a year's outfit and located on that stream.

This induced Harper and McQuestion to establish a trading post there, which was occupied during 1885 and 1886. Up to this time all the gold found in this country was, in miners' parlance, known as fine gold, requiring the use of mercury for its collection. In 1886 coarser granular or nugget gold was found on Forty Mile. I may state that this river was named Forty Mile because it was estimated to be 40 miles below Fort Reliance. In the same way Sixty Mile was named, it being estimated to be 60 miles above. This coarser gold was found about 24 miles above the mouth of Forty Mile creek, and only a few rods above the international boundary line, the 141st meridian. The news of the discovery soon spread, and all the miners in the country resorted to the coarse gold diggings. In 1887 Harper and McQuestion built a post on the point at the confluence of Forty Mile and the Yukon, the nucleus of Forty Mile, which was the business and mining centre of the country for several years, until Circle City, a few years ago, knocked it out, and both were last year literally annihilated by Dawson.

The discovery of gold near Circle City, on Birch creek, was made by a misadventure of the Anglian mission, now a resident of Fort McPherson, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river. This gentleman was, fifteen years ago, laboring at Rampart House, on the Porcupine river. He made several excursions to and up the Yukon, going as far as one time, I believe, as an Indian settlement near what was afterwards Fort Reliance. If I am correctly informed, he ascended Birch creek to visit the Indians at the head of that stream. On one of these excursions a gold nugget was picked up on one of the streams. McDonald reported the find, and described the locality so minutely that some who heard of it determined to search for the place. This led to the discovery of the famous Birch creek mines, and, although the description imputed to the finders was not fit any creek so far found, it is believed by many that the spot about where this nugget was found has been located, and is now being worked. The rivers in this district were much richer than anything heretofore found in the Yukon basin, but the best of them, to quote an old miner of the country, "were only Chinese diggings compared with Eldorado and Bonanza." To estimate the amount of gold taken out of Birch creek and Forty Mile, and at the same time, the famous Miller and Glacier creeks on Sixty Mile, is futile, as no record was kept, and the average miner is reticent about what he has taken out. To say that it amounted to a couple of millions would, I think, not be very far from the mark. In fact, some years before a little prospecting was done on a stream called Indian creek, which joins the Yukon about thirty miles above Fort Reliance. Gold was found on it in sufficient quantity to keep up the prospecting spirit. In 1890, Robert Henderson, a native of Prince Edward Island, with some others, ascended this stream some forty-five or fifty miles. He ascended an affluent, prospecting as he went, and crossed a divide to a stream, an affluent to the Troan-dik, now known as Gold Bottom. Here he and his comrades prospected for some time, finding on the surface good pay. Provisions running out, he returned by the way he went in, and visited Sixty Mile post in the hopes of finding supplies there, but failed.

He then started down stream to Forty Mile. On his way he visited George Washington Carmack, a native of California, who was camped at the mouth of the Troan-dik, engaged in salmon fishing. Henderson and Carmack had been acquainted for several years, so Carmack was informed of the good prospects on Gold Bottom, which was supposed to be a tributary of the Troan-dik, and to joint that stream some forty-five or fifty miles above its mouth. As the Troan-dik is a swift mountain stream, with innumerable riffles on it, its ascent was deemed impossible. So Carmack learned from the local Indians the nature of the country and the condition of the various creeks. Carmack's wife is a native of the country, and associated with him in his salmon fishing were his wife's brothers, known as Tagish Jim, or Skookum Jim, and Tagish Charley, both members of the Tagish tribe, on the head waters of the Lewis river. In company with these two, each with a heavy pack on their back, Carmack made his way from the mouth of the Troan-dik over the hills to what is now the famous Bonanza creek, which he struck some three or four miles above its mouth, went up its valley to Eldorado, followed it for about three miles (he thinks), then ascended the ridge between Eldorado and Bonanza, followed it around until it joined the dividing ridge between Bonanza and Indian creeks, followed this eastward until he struck the head of a stream, which he believed to be Gold Bottom, described to him by Henderson.

"Carmack went down to the stream and found some of the parties still on the creek, who had gone over with Henderson. He prospected half a day, found nothing to satisfy him and determined to return, which he did the following morning. At the head of Bonanza he thought he would return by the valley of that stream and prospect as he went. He spent three days in this work and

struck nothing satisfactory until he reached Discovery claim, about midway on the creek, when he panned out \$12 in a few moments. This was the 10th of August, 1896. The following morning he located for himself. Discovery claim and No. 1 below; No. 1 above for his associate, Tagish Jim and No. 2 below for Tagish Charley. This done, he joined his family at the mouth of the Troan-dik river, and as soon after as possible went to Forty Mile, where he spread the news of the discovery and exhibited his \$12, which he brought down in a Winchester cartridge shell in proof of his assertions. At first his information was received very coolly, and, although no one openly asserted that it was false, a great many shrugged their shoulders and remarked: "Oh, who the—would believe Siwash George, (his he is commonly known in this country) he is the damndest liar that ever was known." The \$12 in dust, however, proved a stubborn fact.

"It did not resemble the gold found on Forty Mile, and must have been found somewhere, that was plain. So it was determined to test his assertion. Four or five started up in a boat from Forty Mile to the mouth of the Troan-dik, about fifty miles up stream, which means two and one-half days' hard work, according to the height of the water and kind of boat used. The ice was broken, and in a few hours it seemed as though all Forty Mile poured itself into the rest, for some were obviously drunk, for some and physically dead, were carried by their comrades, dumped into boats and taken up without their consent or knowledge. One of the thoroughly lucky ones, it is said, was fairly into the Troan-dik before he realized that he had left Forty Mile. The news spread to the creeks on the head of Forty Mile and Sixty Mile creeks and the miners there crossed and located. In this way Bonanza and Eldorado were all located before September had passed. Those who came afterwards had to take side streams, too numerous to mention. Although these creeks had been located and recorded, no great faith was placed in any of them. The result was that many claims were sold in October and November, 1896, for as many dollars as they would now command thousands.

"For instance, one claim on the Eldorado was located by a young man who sold it a few days later for a pick into it and sold it at the beginning of April, 1897, for \$31,000 lawful money of Canada, which, in dust, taken at \$17 an ounce, the correct value would be equivalent to at least \$55,000. Again a French Canadian, while intoxicated, sold his claim in Eldorado for \$500. When sober he regretted. Being informed by those who knew that a contract made with a person intoxicated was void, he threatened proceedings to break the sale. There is no doubt that all the parties were more or less intoxicated at the time the contract was made, but rather than hazard a law suit the purchaser of the claim offered him what was in effect about one-tenth of the original claim to surrender all right and title real or imaginary which he might have. He accepted this about the middle of March last, and in April sold his claim in this small part of the claim for \$15,000 and went out on the last trip of the Portland with a homestead fixed for life if he has a little sense. Generally it may be stated that few other parts of the world have, in such a short interval, afforded as many homesteads as these two creeks.

"When we consider the unseasonable weather, the unfavorable conditions for mining, and the still more unfavorable conditions regarding food, attendance and labor, it may be, with history, asserted to be unique in the history of mining. During a visit to Eldorado the last of June I traced up the output of some twenty-four claims on that creek and found that it aggregated at the rate of \$17 per ounce. Troy weight, \$826,000, which was the result of little more than mere scratching on each of the claims. Still, four, if not five of these claims exceeded not less than \$100,000 each. One claim in Eldorado was sold for \$45,000 on the date of the sale, and the balance of \$25,000 on July 1, failing which, all title to previous payments and claims to be forfeited. This was thought to be an extremely hazardous deal, and unless the purchaser had good substantial friends it was believed that he was likely to lose a good deal of money in the transaction. He, however, knew his ground and told me, when the necessary documents of transfer were completed, that he never felt he had been mining nearly twenty years. Sticking could not be done, as the creek was not yet open, so he set to work with two rockers and paid his \$15,000 on May 11, four days before it was due, and the balance of \$25,000 was ready about the 20th of June. This was practically giving this claim to this man for two months' work.

"Another instance on Bonanza creek. On the 16th of April last George Carmack, for Tagish Charley, his associate, sold one-half of claim No. 2 below on Bonanza for \$5,000, \$500 down, the balance to be paid July 1, or forfeit the money and claim. Passing Carmack's on July 1, I called in to see him, and found the purchaser paying the balance of \$4,500. When the business was finished I asked the purchaser how he had succeeded.

"Oh," he said, "pretty well."

"No," he said, "I drifted twenty-four feet long by fourteen feet wide and cleaned up \$8,000."

"I said to him: Now I know the area of your claim, and, assuming your claim is all equally rich, we will see how much you will take out of it."

"The problem was very simple. Given the length and width, the multiplied together gives us the area in square feet. Divide this by the result of multiplying twenty-four by fourteen. Multiply the quotient by \$8,000, and the result in this case is the sum of \$24,000,000."

"He said 'My God, what will I do with all that money?'"

"Oh, don't worry, I said, 'you will not be troubled to that extent—it is hardly possible that your claim will average anything like that. In fact, assuming that it will average one-quarter of that you will still have \$6,000,000. Assuming again that it is a narrow strip in

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your claim only fourteen feet wide which you happened to strike on, and that this pay-streak continues down your claim, as your one-half is 250 feet long, you will still have at this rate \$83,000, which is enough to kill you.

"Other instances might be cited, but this is enough. It may be said that these are exceptional cases. Well, maybe they are, but it is a case of Hobson's choice; there are no others to cite. And, as it is hardly likely, nay almost impossible that all the best spots, or pockets in all the claims of the creeks, should be simultaneously struck and we may confidently look forward to an output for next year four or five times at least that of the present year, which last I have no doubt exceeded \$2,000,000, or about as much as the estimate placed upon the output of Sixty Mile, Forty Mile and Birch creeks during the time of their mining life. When I say this do not let me be understood as saying that these three last creeks are dead. The facts I have cited in connection with Bonanza and Eldorado created such a furore in the Yukon basin as well as elsewhere that other creeks are for the time being practically abandoned, but Bonanza and Eldorado and their tributaries are all located. At the rate now are coming in to the country it will be crowded and many, rather than undertake the uncertainty of prospecting, with its attendant risks and hardships, will buy ground in the old diggings, which can be bought cheaply, as the owners, who have interests in the Troan-dik area, would hardly spare the time to put in the necessary representation work on the other creeks and would rather sell them than allow their title to lapse through non-fulfillment of the law. In fact, at the present rate of wages in the country, \$15 per day, and as the legal representation time on a claim is ninety days' bona fide work, it would hardly pay to represent some of them, as the amount, \$1,350, would be likely more than the output.

"Bonanza creek is about twenty miles in length. As a claim is 500 feet long, measured on a straight line in the general direction of the valley, where it is, and is in width the full width of the bottom, we have on this creek upwards of 200 claims, of which we know upwards of 100 to be good, many rich, some very rich. The other hundred are probably no more than good, but enough prospecting has not been done to warrant any definite statement.

"Upwards of seventy claims have been located on Eldorado creek. Of this number upwards of forty are known to be rich. I am not an advocate of miners, but I select thirty claims on Eldorado creek, and will allow the owners \$1,000,000 each and take what is over for myself and consider I have got an A No. 1 homestead.

"Sidehill claims are being located on these creeks, and when I left there July 12 some of them were prospecting very well, as high as \$6 to \$8 to the pan being found in some instances. Now a pan of dirt is called a shovel-claim, and, as the merit of all claims is given in pans, let us see how it applies. All miners concede that 10-cent dirt, (that is dirt with five cents in every shovel-pan), when it is three feet and upwards deep, is rich, but on Bonanza and Eldorado was a man found only cents he was somewhat indignant. Unless he found \$1 in ever pan, at least, he was dissatisfied, and small wonder, for his neighbors were panning from \$2, \$5, \$10, \$15 to \$50 and \$40 to the pan, and often into the hundreds.

"While paying a visit to Clarence G. Berry, the owner of No. 5 and No. 6 on Eldorado, I was told by him that they had struck a rich streak the day before and he said:

"You had better go down and pick yourself a piece of dirt."

"I objected, but said I would go down and pick a pan and wash it, but not for myself, as I wished to wash a rich pan just to say I had done so, and asked what he thought I was likely to get in a pan.

"Oh, about \$300," he said.

"I went down, poked around in the rich streak that I was shown, but for the life of me could not say that I was picking any gold, filled the pan pretty well, something more than the usual two shovel-fuls; took it up, washed it, dried, and cleaned it. At the rate of \$17 to the ounce, I found \$505 in that pan, a good clerk's salary for many a good clerk. The time spent in doing this was about twenty minutes. This, as far as I know, was the richest pan ever panned out in the country.

"Now, lest you get excited and want to drop everything and fly there, let me tell you empathetically, yes, — empathetically, that all that ground is located, is taken up, and if you now have money enough to purchase an interest in any of the 100 claims mentioned on Bonanza and forty old on Eldorado, you have coin enough to stay at home, and in all human probability would increase it much more and enjoy it much more and benefit by it much more, so physically and morally, than by bringing it into the Yukon. If you are

(Continued on page 3.)

Victoria Parlor Matches

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In 1892, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Good, heavy gray blankets for Arctic weather on the Clondyke and other Canadian gold fields. Weller Bros., 51-53 Fort st.

NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 30th Aug., 1897.

NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Colliery Company, of British Columbia, Limited Liability, will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 30th Aug., 1897.

NOTICE

Toronto street, between Powell and Carr street, is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

NOTICE

is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria, at its next session, for a transfer of the license issued to A. Bechtel, upon the premises known as the California Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the city of Victoria, to Walter Maria, known as the Royal Saloon.

A. BECHTEL, Tangent

7th August, 1897.

NOTICE

is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next session, for a transfer of the license issued to Mr. Pagden upon the premises known as the Hall Saloon, situated at Fort street, in the city of Victoria, to Wm. Cowling.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, GEORGE JACQUES, Executors Estate of C. Pagden.

Dated this 2nd day of August, A.D., 1897.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next session for a transfer of the license issued to Mr. Pagden upon the premises known as the Hall Saloon, situated at Fort street, in the city of Victoria, to Wm. Cowling.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, GEORGE JACQUES, Executors Estate of C. Pagden.

Dated 28th July, 1897.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer of the retail liquor license to the premises situate at No. 91 Government street, known as the Serate Saloon from us to Henry G. Marr.

Dated 28th July, 1897.

NOTICE

is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I intend to apply for the transfer of the license now held by me for the Bee Hive Saloon, situate at the corner of Broad and Fort streets, to Lake Gray and Thomas Dooley.

PATRICK BUREN, Victoria, July 22, 1897.

NOTICE

is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for the transfer of my interest in the license issued to William White and myself for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the King's Head saloon, situate upon the north side of Johnson street in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1897.

NOTICE

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that during my absence from Victoria, John B. Perry has my general power of attorney, and is fully authorized to transact all business in my name.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1897.

W. H. PERRY

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson street, Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and compounds cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochran & Munin, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 180.

WANTS.

WANTED AT ONCE—First-rate accountant. Acquaintance with canny accounts desirable. Apply by letter, Box 5, Victoria. aug28-3t

YOUNG LADY pianist and vocalist wishes engagement in city or country. Banjo, instrumental and vocal lessons given. Apply Miss N. Taber, Clarence Hotel. aug28-1w

MUSIC LESSONS given at 170, Yates street. Terms, \$2 per month. aug28-1w

WANTED—Man and wife to take charge of a house. Apply to George Byrnes, Auctioneer. aug28-2t

WANTED—A neat, reliable girl for general housework; must understand plain cooking. Apply between 10 and 2 or in the evening at No. 6 Simcoe street, near the Park. aug28-1t

WANTED—Gordon press hand. Apply at the Province Publishing Co. aug28-1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The furniture, furniture and stock of the Hall Saloon, Fort street. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. W. Barratt, on the premises, or to Wm. Harrison, 67 and 69 Johnson street. aug28-1t

FOR SALE—Two Dixon hand drills (one perfectly new, never unpacked, the other in good condition); price \$100 each; cost \$180 each. Address Bior, Davidson & Russell, Victoria. aug28-1t

TO LET.

TO LET—Front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen; 1 South Park street. aug28-2t

TO LET—Cottages, 4 and 5 rooms each, at \$4 per month. Apply 5 Centre street, Spring Ridge. aug28-4t

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply R. Porter & Sons, Douglas street. aug28-1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOUNTAIN QUEEN, the greatest living clairvoyant medium; unfailing advice in business, speculation, mining, marriage, etc.; tells you exactly what the future holds in store for you; have specimens to show of paying groups of mines; all parts British Columbia and United States. Readings, \$1 and upwards. Hours, 9 to 9 p.m. Room, parlour, Queen's Hotel. aug28-1t

MONEY TO LOAN by the Dominion Building & Loan Association, repayable monthly. A. W. More & Co., 88 Government street.

SPIRITUALISM—Geo. R. Colby, the medium from Lake Helen, Florida, U.S.A., has taken parlors at Hotel Brunswick. Office hours, for private readings, 10 to 12 a.m., and 1:30 to 5 p.m. aug28-1t

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p.m.

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F. Landsberg, Prop. P. O. Box 905. aug28-1t

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CHAMBERLAIN CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

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J. M. FORTIER, MONTREAL

WHAT OGILVIE SAYS

Continued from Page 2.

young, strong, healthy, and endowed with unlimited patience and fortitude, founded on good sound principles, of healthy, moral, vigorous manhood, and look forward to the improvement of yourself in every way as contributing to the moral and physical advancement of mankind generally, and can command enough means to land you at Dawson with twelve months' supplies and the necessary implements, I would say that you could not do any better anywhere than on the Yukon. But if you are not healthy, have not the necessary patience and fortitude to go through the arduous labors required of a man, and if you are viciously inclined, I would say most loudly stay away from it. Every dollar found there, it might be said, is the product of physical pain and misery. In the summer there are mosquitoes innumerable, swamps to be traversed and mountains to climb. Now, all the while these infernal flies are biting until sometimes life itself is thought a curse. This I know from actual personal experience. I have seen vigorous, strong, hardy men shed tears of impotent rage at these innumerable and almost invisible enemies. Now, suppose you are with miners' gun boots on reaching to your thighs, which are almost indispensable for travelling in that country during the summer season, each weighing three or four pounds, a heavy suit of woollen wear, blankets, provisions for ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty days, often more; axes, pick, shovel, and other necessary articles, aggregating in all fifty, sixty, eighty and often over 100 pounds, all on your back, wading through swamps, scrambling through underbrush, climbing steep hillsides, often in a blistering sun, which really and truly blisters, all the time perspiration pouring off of you in streams, and all the time, too, the ubiquitous mosquito assailing you at every vulnerable point, enraging the closest attention at eyes, ears, and hands, and also too often the most pronounced attention of the tongue, but all of no avail. Then again out of this, traversing the top of a divide where the winds almost solidify your perspiration-saturated garments and almost chill the marrow in your bones, often making your fingers so stiff that they are almost useless. After a day spent in this way, fancy yourself sitting down in a cloud of mosquitoes to a meal, the preparation of which has cost you upward of an hour's work, consisting of sordid, bread nastily prepared and cooked on the embers of your camp fire, beans which may be only half cooked, bacon in the same condition, a poor grade of coffee or tea, badly prepared. If you indulge in the pipe, a smoke, then a roll in your blankets and few boughs spread on the ground, your head covered up to exclude the mosquito, for he never rests, and such sleep as these conditions afford, which I may tell you is usually sound and sweet enough.

"But you say: 'Is this all I have to look forward to in the Yukon?'"

"Well, if you have money and buy an

interest in some place of established reputation, or are lucky enough to be on hand when a new strike is made, you escape to a certain extent this, but you have to prospect for new ground months, it may be seasons of that kind of experience is your lot; and, alas, in many cases, years, generations, are spent in this way. I met an old miner, an old Glasgow Scotchman, last winter, a man noted for his sturdy, upright, moral life. I asked him his age. It was 64 years.

"How long have you been mining?"

"Forty-two years," he replied.

"Where?"

"Everywhere in North America where mining has been done."

"Did you ever make a homestake?"

"I never made more than a living, and very often a scant one at that," he replied.

"I cite scores of similar cases. This man was in the Yukon valley for ten years, and looked forward to dying and being buried there. It might be, and the thought was bitter, too—his last days may be eked out by the assistance of his friends, as he himself had often helped others in the same way. He was lucky enough to locate a claim on Eldorado in partnership with another old Scotchman, who had a very much similar experience. Last March they sold their claim for \$20,000. Had they held it twenty days longer they would have got \$40,000 as easy as they did the \$20,000. As it was they were enabled to leave the country with between \$11,000 and \$12,000 each, and as they are verging on three score and ten they considered that they had enough to do them the rest of their days, and went out to rest. These instances might be multiplied again and again, but I suppose that it would do no good, nor would it deter a single individual from trying his luck. My experience is, and I have considerable that the man who stays at home and plods on the farm, or in the shop of office, is in a vast majority of cases better off, healthier, physically and morally, has infinitely more enjoyment of life and has answered the end of nature or God vastly more completely than the man who devotes his life to the calling of the everyday placer gold miner. For then somebody must do it, and let us give all honor to those who do it, as befits a man, for I can assure you if you are viciously inclined there is no calling in which you can waste your life so completely and fully in every sense of the word as that of the miner. In the ordinary mining camp, and in the restricted gambling, drinking and prostitution of the lowest grade of placer, and will ruin hundreds of lives. But enough of this. Let me speak of the probable extent of the gold-bearing region. Gold has been found in a certain zone in British Columbia, running through the Cariboo and Cassiar districts. Project the axis of this zone northwesterly and we touch Teslin lake, Hoota'mona river, Stewart river, Fortynine creek, Tron-dik, Sixty-Mile, Forty-Mile, American creek, Seventy-Mile and Birch creek. Now it is highly improbable that gold being found in all these points, the intervening spaces are barren, and I will do no more than say generally that we have a zone of minerals of 500 miles in length, some of it in Alaska, more of it in the Canadian Northwest territories

and much of it in British Columbia, which will be the scene of numerous mining enterprises, both placer and quartz, the latter practically inexhaustible. This country, under more favorable conditions, would be the richest and most extensive mining area in the world to-day.

"What are the conditions? Well, first, pretty nearly nine months winter. Barrenness almost total as far as a vegetable supply of food is concerned. The earth bound in eternal frost. Intense cold during the winter months, the thermometer often reaching 60 and 70 degrees below zero; 50 degrees frequently. In the summer days almost verging on freezing. A country practically unfitted for roads other than pack tracks. The streams swift and shallow, the Yukon excepted, very few of them being fit for other than small boat navigation. Notwithstanding all this, which will be conceded as serious, we have here a wide field for profitable investment and room for thousands of happy, contented, cultivated homes. Smaller and worse conditions obtain in other parts of the world whence emanate respectable and respected men and women. Why not here, too. Given some moderately easy, cheap and quick access to the country, it will immediately spring into importance.

The present mode of taking supplies into the country via St. Michael is an expensive, against a stiff current the greater part of the way, and that only for, say, four months in the year, with little or no return cargo, none will contend is either cheap or quick.

"The question of a road from some point in Southeastern Alaska to some point on the headwaters of the river I cannot at present publicly discuss, but it would seem that the proper and full development of the country depends much upon the success of some such scheme. Before closing, a few remarks may be made upon the political situation of this ground.

"On the early maps published by the United States authorities on this country, Fort Reliance was shown well west of the portion of this continent is concerned, is the boundary line between British and American territories. That is a question beyond cavil or dispute. Determine where the 141st meridian is at any point, and we know where the boundary is. This, in the pleasant evenings in which to observe, and telegraph communication, is a simple task, requiring only a few evenings' work by two or more observers—an interchange of signals by telegraph—the mathematical reduction of the observations and the work is done. But here it assumes a more formidable and serious task, with a much larger probable error in the result. The only available method of determining the position of any point in longitude in this region at the present time is by observations on the moon in conjunction with stars. During the summer months this is impracticable, for the reason the moon is, during the time best situated for observation, that is from the first to the last quarter, either below the horizon or so near it that observations on it are out of the question. Then, too, the smaller stars are invisible during the continual daylight or twilight extending over this period, so the astronomer is debarred to do this work here to do it during the winter half of the year. In the months of October and November the sky is generally clouded. This precludes work of that description. In December we have clearer weather, very

often beautifully clear nights, but excessively cold. Fancy an observatory, in which all attempts at artificial heating have to be carefully avoided, with the thermometer 40 and 50 degrees below zero, the observer dressed in furs to such an extent that he can hardly see or hear, and both of these senses required to be very acute in observations of this kind. Fancy this observer standing from one to two hours almost perfectly still listening intently for the beat of his chronometer, guarding zealously against directing his breath against any part of his instrument where it would instantly congeal and, perhaps, spoil his work, avoiding standing too close to his instrument that the heat from his body may not interfere with its adjustment or level, errors from which are very prominent under these conditions, writing his records with almost, or wholly, bare hands, on a tablet that feels like fire with fingers so numb that the characters on the tablet are almost undecipherable, and if the observer does not as soon as possible get the evening's observations are completed transcribe them in legible form while it is fresh in his memory, what is intended. To sum: both observer and instruments have to do their work under the most trying conditions when their system is anything but normal. Now, let us suppose it requires a score or more observations of this kind, the more the better, to determine with reasonable accuracy the longitude of any given point. Let us add to this the fact that the system itself is a much larger probable error, as it is termed, or in other words, uncertainty as to the position assigned to the point than that by the first mentioned method of star transit and the electric telegraph, and we need not be surprised if two observers, equally capable, equally experienced and perfectly honest, differ several hundred feet in their results. It would be unreasonable to expect them to agree. So much for the system.

"Now for the facts. In 1888 Lieut. Schwatka, of the United States army, made a rough, crude survey of this Yukon river, and located the boundary, the 141st meridian, a short way below the mouth of Mission creek. This, however, was little better than a guess. In saying this, I have no intention of depreciating Lieut. Schwatka's work; the method, not the man, was to blame. In 1887 I was sent in by the Canadian government with suitable instruments to determine astronomically where the 141st meridian crossed the Yukon river. This was the primary object of my visit to the country, an instrumental survey of that part of the Yukon river in Canada which I made being incidental to this work. After building my winter quarters and observatories, I set to work and took some twenty-two or twenty-three observations on the moon. These were marked out, and the intersection of the boundary with the river marked in a crude way. A rough survey was made to determine the position of the boundary on Forty-Mile river, but as at that time all the mining of the country was on the upper waters of Forty-Mile river, it was not deemed necessary to make an accurate survey, my only idea being to give the people in the country a rough idea of about where the boundary was on Forty-Mile. In 1889, Mr. McGrath, of the United States coast and geodetic survey corps, was sent in, too, to determine on behalf of the United States the same point. He remained in the country two winters and appeared to have been unfortunate with respect to weather. The result of his observation, he told me, was to locate the 141st meridian a little farther down the river than I had done. How much he did not tell me, and

as the only mark that he made in the vicinity was to remark and emphasize, so to speak, my mark, I do not know other than through newspaper report. In 1893 the Canadian government determined to preserve peace and administer law in the country. To prevent trespass by them on American territory I was sent in to extend the 141st meridian, from the point established by myself, north and south on the Yukon, as far as I deemed necessary for the public interest. Preliminary to this I set up my astronomical transit at the same point at which it stood in 1887, and got some ten more observations on the moon. These, combined with the former observations, gave a result practically the same as the first one. From this point I ran a line north from the river some miles and south to Sixty-Mile river, upwards of fifty miles in all. This had to be done during the winter. I will make no comment on the hardships and sufferings attendant upon it, but will only say that we were all alike heartily glad when it was accomplished. In combination with this work I made a photo-topographical survey of the country adjacent to the boundary, from which a great deal of detail as to mountains, valleys, etc., can be put on our map of the country when it is produced. This is the history of the survey of the 141st meridian at this point. This is all there is of it, all there ever was of it, notwithstanding the newspaper war of words about it in 1895 and 1896. There never was any dispute, never was a cause for dispute, and between two civilized, fairly honest peoples there never can be any dispute. The two governments concerned have, I believe, agreed to split the difference between Mr. McGrath's determination and my own, so the question is practically settled for all time to come, so far as this vicinity is concerned, at least. My line is now plainly marked on the ground, and the worst that can happen is that a joint commission may move a few feet one way or the other, probably to the westward. But, even assuming that it were moved eastward a mile from where I have marked it, it would affect no claim or right or interest now known in the country. Let us hope that peace will be definitely concluded on the subject by the newspapers, and no more charges of highway robbery of territory be freely cast around.

CURIOSITIES OF COURAGE.

How do you account for this, now—that people get scared at the wrong things?

One of my friends is a sailor. He has been all over the world in a sailing ship—many times, of course, in peril of his life. Yet he is never afraid on a ship sea thunder on a lee coast.

But ashore? Well, it would make you laugh to see the things he is afraid of. He wouldn't ride on a bus or a tram-car. He says he is afraid of them. And a high wind, when he is in a town or a city—that worries him, too. A crowd? Not a bit of it, I tell you. He is chockful of courage. Still, there is something—Read this first—this man's letter. Then we'll see.

"In October, 1891," he goes on to say, "I began to feel weak and ill. My tongue and palate were like a piece of brown

leather, all coated over, so that the sense of touch and taste were almost gone from them. My mouth and teeth were covered with a thick slimy phlegm, and I had to clean it out every morning as you would wash a dish. My appetite was bad, and after eating I had a severe pain at my chest, and a cutting, stabbing pain at my left side. I was always spitting up a horrible fluid that made me sick. It was frothy often and sour as vinegar. My hands and feet were cold and clammy at one time, and again would burn like fire.

"I kept up with my work, although I was never free from pain, and all the time growing weaker. For three months I never left my bed."

"In this state I continued until April, 1893, when the straining and retching got so bad that every few days I spit up blood. I was much alarmed, and feared I should never get any better."

"During my long illness I consulted doctors who gave me medicines, but I was none the better for anything that was done."

"In June of last year (1893) I received a small book by post telling about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and read it with the interest of a man who hopes to find some sort of good news in it. And I did find good news. That is, I mean, letters from the people who had been cured by the Syrup of ailments like the one I was suffering from."

"So I sent to the Messrs. Harrington, the chemists, in Patrick street, Cork, for the medicine, and began taking it. After having used only one bottle there was an improvement. My appetite was better, and what I ate agreed with me and did me good."

"After that I went in and took six bottles more. Then I stopped, because I was well. All the bad feelings, the pains and the spitting of blood had come to an end. Since then I have been a strong and healthy man, and I tell everybody that Mother Seigel's Syrup has done it." (Signed.) Michael Buckley, master carpenter, Farnham, Donaghmore, near Cork, March 19, 1894.

One friend Michael has given us a straightforward account of a bad and dangerous illness. For a time the odds were long against his ever getting about again. The trouble was indigestion and dyspepsia; the stomach, sore with inflammation; food turning sour almost as soon as he got it down, and his blood full of acid poisons and nasty disease-breeding gas. It is just a wonder that he didn't have attacks of heart palpitation, asthma, and kidney complaints. These things are constantly resulting from dyspepsia like his. From this source, and this only, was his danger.

Yet he twice alludes to his spitting of blood. It was this that alarmed him, and made him think he might die.

Now, see. The spitting of blood was of no importance at all. It had nothing to do with his disease. In straining he ruptured a few fine blood vessels—that was all. When Mother Seigel's Syrup cured him he says "the spitting of blood ceased."

Yes; and, what was of infinitely greater consequence, the inflammation of the stomach ceased. That was the thing to be frightened at.



The Daily Times.

BISHOP LEMMENS.

The sudden death in Guatemala of Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmens, of Victoria, will be deplored by our citizens generally and, irrespective of their denominational differences, Bishop Lemmens was a zealous worker in the cause of his Master. When he succeeded Bishop Seagraves—who it will be remembered, was murdered in Alaska—he came splendidly equipped, by training, temperament and devotion, for the work of his high office. Bishop Lemmens was as a priest a missionary, and as bishop his zeal in spreading the teachings of his church among the Indians of British Columbia and Alaska continued unabated. His great executive ability was displayed in a spirited manner by the success which attended his efforts to build a cathedral in this city; for it is largely due to his individual labors that that splendid edifice now adorns our city. Bishop Lemmens was most unassuming and unobtrusive; he was tolerant of the opinions of others, always more willing to do a kind act than to engage in useless polemical controversy; and as a man and a clergyman was a fine type of the Christian gentleman. His missionary duties called him frequently and for long intervals away from Victoria, and he was in consequence not as well known personally in the community as he otherwise would have been. But those who knew him best loved him most. His death will be a severe loss to the church and a deep personal affliction to the clergymen who served that church under his wise administration.

THE BY-LAW.

We confess to some surprise in regard to the result of the voting yesterday. We thought the number of people in favor of the by-law was greater than the ballot has indicated, and that if the by-law did not carry that it would be defeated by a small majority. The wheels worked energetically and no doubt polled as large a vote in favor of the by-law as it was possible to obtain. The result is significant. The citizens of Victoria are opposed to borrowing money for street work of a temporary character. They may, indeed, be also opposed to increasing the city debt for permanent improvements, for the hard times of the past four or five years and the difficulties experienced by many in paying taxes, which would not be considered high in good times, have made them cautious in incurring new liabilities. During the "flush" times of five or six years ago, every loan by-law was endorsed by the people; now they are quite unanimously defeated.

Those who supported the by-law were undoubtedly actuated by a sincere desire to benefit the city. And the same, we think, can be said of those who opposed it. But the two sides took directly opposite roads to reach the same destination. In the long run we believe it will be found that the majority were right, and that good roads—permanent pavements and sidewalks—will be secured more quickly, and of a character more in keeping with the necessities of our city, by the course emphatically endorsed by a large majority of the ratepayers.

STRATHCONAN AND MOUNT ROYAL.

When Sir Donald Smith was raised to the peerage it was expected that his title would have been Lord Glenora, but it appears that the fierce Highland clan that guards the honor and the fame of that renowned Scottish battle-field objected to the use of the name by one who, whatever his other qualifications, was not of the minor born. That may or may not have been the reason why the title of "Glenora" was not conferred upon the eminent Canadian; but whatever the cause it is, we think a matter for regret that one of the most memorable episodes of Scottish history was not enshrined in the peerage by one so worthy of the distinction and whose character and life would bring no discredit to the name. The title, it seems, is to be "Strathconan and Mount Royal." It is a far cry from the northern High-

lands to Montreal, but the association of names representing places so distant will be at least a new feature. "Strathconan" is in the innermost and wildest depth of the northern Highlands, at the foot of the hills called Scour Vailies in Ross-shire. The "Mount Royal" is the hill on the slope of which Montreal is built and from which the city takes its name. Thus Sir Donald will unite in his new title the country of his birth and the country of his adoption, and as a peer of the realm will bring no discredit to either.

THE WORLD'S CABINET.

This morning's Colonist, referring to the cabinet slate manufactured by the Vancouver World last week, makes the statement that the World said: "Mr. Drury was responsible for it." It is difficult to conceive how any journal claiming respectability can give expression to such an unblushing falsehood. The only authority that the World gave for it was, "It is stated," etc.—the quintessence of infidelity. The whole article in the World was too transparently absurd to deceive anybody—a mere burlesque. But the Colonist is not truthful enough to even state what the World did say.

The World gave a slate of a cabinet composed of Conservatives, and asked Liberals how they liked it. The World subsequently said it was a joke. The Colonist stole the slate and published it without crediting the joker of the World. And how our contemporary tries to fasten upon Mr. Drury the responsibility of forming the so-called cabinet. Even in little things our contemporary cannot speak the truth.

"It is not right for a cabinet minister to use his name and office to bolster up a fraudulent concern; but there is no objection to a cabinet minister accepting a directorate in a legitimate enterprise. It does not follow that an enterprise is not legitimate because a cabinet minister is a director. The contrary is the reasonable inference. The conception of the honesty of public men, which the Times entertains, is unique."—Colonist.

Let our contemporary come to the point. Does it approve of the practice, used with such deadly effect during the booming of Kootenay mining companies, of placing the names and official designations of cabinet ministers in public advertisements for the purpose of assisting the sale of stock in companies that own absolutely nothing? Does it think it right that the words "Premier of British Columbia" should be used to guild the bait which is dangled before the eyes of the ignorant and credulous?

D. Lorne McDougall, auditor-general, in a paper read before the British Association, said that when a public servant got a pass or other favor from a railway or other corporation he need not think it was on account of personal admiration or affection; it was because it expected through him to get favors of some kind from the government. For holding this opinion we observe the Montreal Gazette classes Mr. McDougall as a "dis-senting Liberal." The Liberals as a body "dissent" from their political opponents on the question of "passes," and there is little doubt that the practice will be legislated against by the present Liberal parliament. Either railway transportation for public servants and members of parliament should be made free by law or "dead head" tickets should be prohibited.

A letter signed "Taxpayer," dealing with the by-law defeated yesterday, and written on the 27th inst., reached the Times office to-day. The letter was insufficiently stamped, hence the detention at the post office. The writer will consequently understand the reason for the non-appearance of the communication. And this reminds us that some of our clerical friends occasionally mail notices of church services which reach us Saturday evening after the Times is issued. Possibly we have been blamed for leaving them out, while the fault was the writer's.

The caretaker at the Isolation Hospital, after an experience of a few months, is ready to sympathize with Robinson Crusoe and ask with him, "O! Solitude, where are thy charms?" The solitary confinement having become unbearable, Mr. Collier has resigned and the city is now in search of a man who can talk to himself and feel interested, tell himself jokes and laugh at them, and generally esteem himself the only fit company in the world. For a man built that way and who is not afraid of microbes there is a job waiting.

The members of the British Association who are coming west left Toronto in three parties, the first leaving on Thursday last, the second on Friday and the third on Saturday. They number about ninety. With the first party, which reached Winnipeg on Saturday, are Lord Kelvin and Sir John Evans, two of the most prominent members of the association. It is probable, although there is no official intimation, that the whole party will come to British Columbia.

The Kingston News announces that Hon. Wm. Hart, successor to the late Christopher Fraser as Catholic representative in the Ontario cabinet, will retire from the cabinet shortly and will certainly not again be a candidate. Mr. Hart has been very ill for some time past. Being a Conservative paper, the News is not "in a position to state" officially any-

Texada City TOWNSITE.

PLAN OF SALE

The Lots in Blocks numbered 2, 3, 4, 7, 12 and 13 will be sold as follows: Corner Lots at \$150 each; Inside Lots at \$100. Lots in Blocks numbered 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 will be sold for \$100 each for corner lots and \$75 each for inside lots.

Terms will be one-third cash, balance payable in three and six months, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

The property is held under Crown grant, and title is warranted.

The vendor has contracted for the erection of a fine hotel, containing 20 rooms, at an expenditure of \$5,000, and to stimulate the quick building of Texada City, will give the hotel and ground upon which it stands (half an acre) as a prize to be drawn for among the first 300 paid-up purchasers of lots (each lot being entitled to one draw). The following well-known business men of Vancouver will superintend the drawing for the lot-holders: J. C. Keith, Esq., director of the Union Steamship Co., Vancouver; G. W. De Beck, Esq., director of Golden Cache Mines; J. R. Seymour, Esq., wholesale and retail druggist, Vancouver.

The drawing will take place in Vancouver as soon as possible after the lots are sold, and the time and place of drawing will be advertised in the daily papers of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo.

Parties contemplating investing in Texada City property are advised to make early application for lots, so as to take advantage of the drawing for the hotel, which is limited to the first 300 paid-up purchasers only. For further particulars apply to the following agents:

A. ALLAYNE JONES
General Agent, 612 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

VICTORIA AGENTS:
LEE & FRASER, 11 Trounce Alley.
HEAUMONT BOGGS & CO., 28 Broad St.
A. W. MORE & CO., 86 Government St.

VANCOUVER AGENTS:
C. S. DOUGLAS, 139 Cordova Street.
D. F. DOUGLAS, Masonic Block.
P. W. CHARLESON, 437 Hastings St.

contemplated change in the Ontario cabinet.

A Montreal dispatch says the C.P.R. management have sent a "rush order" to the Baldwin locomotive works for five new locomotives of the strongest type. The increasing traffic on the road is already straining the company's rolling stock to the utmost, and transportation of Manitoba's big wheat crop has hardly commenced. The railway traffic bureau indicates the rapid and steady approach of good times.

The Quebec Gazette announces the appointment of several agronomists to the council of agriculture. We have already wondered why it was that the British Columbia "department of agriculture" was not a complete success, which it should be with the number of very intelligent men connected with it. We know now; it has not got an "agronomist."

Instead of twenty-eight or thirty million bushels as first predicted, the Manitoba crop will be about twenty-one million bushels. The other grains will yield another twenty million bushels. With wheat at a dollar, Manitoba will come out all right—better than Clondyke.

HON. J. H. TURNER CALLS UPON MISS SCUTTELL.

My dear Jane—Such an extraordinary event has taken place. Last evening as I was sitting down to my afternoon tea ring came to the door, and my Chinaman came back to tell me that a "dolly" gentleman was in a caliche at the door. I went out and I felt so confused to see the visitor. It was the Hon. J. H. T. Such a nice man, the presence, and a beautiful head of hair. Such a man was born to rule, I'm sure, and what conversation! Feeling so anxious about my dear Tom's chances for the cabinet minister's position, I was all attention.

Dear Jane, I have been so worried, the papers are so full of it, and are doing all they can to make him uncomfortable. No doubt he has done the best he could for the province, but as he said to me, with a deep sigh, "I can't do everything. Here's the botherer me about the British Pacific. Well, Mrs. Scutell, it was a 'cray proposition.' Here's the Walker wants to get into the cabinet. We gave him a chance on a surveying expedition in the upper country. Here's Peeling pulling for Dunsmuir, and the people of the coast wanting a through railway, and Helms and Corbin all wanting something. What I do to do? I've been trying to do a safety of the British people; the last loan I had they screwed me down not to borrow for three years, and I won't go borrowing again. You know Forbes Vernon is no good. I have to go on to do everything bit of business myself, and we pay him a good salary, too. If you'll believe me, Mrs. Scutell, here, my dear, the Hon. J. H. T. is becoming violent, 'there isn't a blessed supporter of the government but what is a wire-puller. Talk of the opposition,' he says, 'they are no trouble; they just talk a bit in the house, but that's all. Look at Muttler. I had to make a relative of his a police constable. I am going to make J. McGeorge a mine inspector, and every one of them wants something.'

Here I was awful. Don't you think, dear Mr. Turner, that a little fresh blood in the cabinet would assist you? "No," they say, "but who can I get worth anything? I have been looking around among the lawyers. There's Tom Daly, the fellow that 'Pupper' kicked out of his corner, R. P. Davis, Chas. Wilson, and E. V. Bodwell." Yes, he says, musingly, "Bodwell might do, but can I get him? They talk, Mrs. Scutell, of making a new party, and then all these damned Liberals will go right over. I was a fool," he says, flinging his hat across the room, "to ever bring in Dominion politics. It was Mara that made me do it up at Nelson, and I only spoke once here in Victoria at a social meeting about Dominion politics. Of course, all my colleagues are Conservatives, and I won't have a Liberal if I can help it, but still, Bodwell is a clever fellow. Ought to be a Q.C.; nearly as high in the profession as McPhillips. Cassidy and the other fellows. Yes, Mrs. Scutell, it is quite true, even your husband has refused; he told me the ship was sinking, scuttled, he said, with a great laugh. I did not expect it of such an old friend."

My dear, I was quite flurried; if it was not for some smelling salts bought at

Cochrane's, I think I should have fainted. I was so mortified that dear Tom had the opportunity and refused of being in the cabinet. I am so anxious to get into good society, and now he has spelt it all. Before he left, Mr. Turner assured me that he was going to make a great fight of it. "Baker can go and Martin can outpace his ranch, and I am willing to sacrifice a good deal. Yes," he says, "I am ready to sacrifice every Chinaman I employ, and I keep a good many in one way and another, and we'll put up a big election fund. There's life in the old dog yet." Here he shook his head gravely and I thought I saw a tear twinkling in his kindly eye. Your devoted friend, ANGELINA SCUTTELL.

NEW VOTING MACHINE.

A new voting machine has recently been exhibited at Norwich, England, which has attracted much attention there. The London Times, in describing it, says the ballot papers are printed on stout cards, circular in shape, attached to their counterparts and bound in books in much the same manner as ballot papers now in use. When the circular ballot paper (card) is handed to the voter, he is directed to enter a screw-down apartment, where he sees a row of small boxes on a frame, each box bearing the name and number of the candidate it represents, and, if thought advisable, his party colors. On the top of each box is a slot, with a directing label and pointer above. The voter, without making any mark on his ballot paper or touching the same, places it in the slot of the box representing the candidate for whom he desires to vote. In a few seconds he sees his card appear within a small glazed opening below, and is able to satisfy himself it bears the number or, if wished, when arranging the apparatus, the name of the candidate he has voted for. His vote having thus been cast he leaves the polling station. Each of the boxes contains three rollers. The central one below the slot in the top of the box is provided with movable type or a fixed number, as may be required. Of the other rollers one is a pressure roller to force the ballot papers against the type; the other is the roller to roll the type. The central roller of all the boxes are carried on one shaft or axle, which passes through the whole of the boxes. This axle is turned by means of a small crank or handle, conveniently situated, or by other suitable means. Both sides of the card pass under official supervision, after which it drops into the ballot box, where it remains under seal until the box is opened in the presence of the returning officer for the count. The count can be effected with great expedition.

DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

"There's no doubt about it," said one college man. "He's a first-class oarsman." "Yes," replied the other. "But, like most athletes, you can't tell how he is going to perform." "He's one of the steadiest men I ever saw. I know that most men are likely to be erratic. But he is just as fast one time as he is another." "I guess you haven't watched him work as closely as I have." "I don't think I have missed anything he has done." "You must have. Last Tuesday he rowed to the boat house up the river in less than three quarters of an hour." "That's nothing more than light exercise for him." "Yes. But then next day he went over the same course and it took him two hours and a half. I know what I am talking about. I was on the river myself and I beat him easily." "I don't see how such a discrepancy can be explained." "Quickly enough. On the second trip there was a fine-looking girl in the bow of the boat for him to talk to."

If you are tired taking the large, old-fashioned, spring guns, try Corley's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

SIX HUNDRED SHOTS A MINUTE.

A startling development in gunnaking is the new automatic Hotchkiss mitrailleuse. It fires 600 or 800 infantry cartridges per minute. This little marvel of mechanism performs the most astounding functions with twice the rapidity and more than the accuracy of human intelligence. It loads a gun, closes the breech, fires, opens the breech again, throws out the empty shell, and introduces a new cartridge exactly as a soldier would do. A gun barrel of extra strength is screwed in front of a movable breech box which fastens the operating mechanism. Rotating on a parallel line below (this barrel) is a hollow cylinder which communicates with the barrel by means of an office perfor-

ated at a short distance from the mouth. To this cylinder is a cogged piston. When the shot is fired, as soon as the ball has passed the office communication between the barrel and the cylinder, the gases from the powder penetrate the chamber in front of the piston and push it back to a position where it is held by a catch. When the trigger is once more pressed the catch is released and the liberated piston flies back to its initial position by means of a spring.

A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral taken in time has prevented many a fit of sickness and saved numerous lives. This proves the necessity of keeping this incomparable medicine where it can be readily reached at all hours of the day and night.

AN APPEAL.

To the Business Community of British Columbia.

For fifteen years I have been engaged in Directory publishing in this Province (although a directory has not been issued every year it has been issued sometimes at a loss). Nearly every time I have published my labor has been defeated by outsiders, who have no interest in the Province, they selling an inferior imitation of mine. You will have pushed upon you in the last few days just the same scheme that has been worked in the past. Now, what do you wish to do? Kill an old institution that has stood the brunt of the battle and faced full times, and that has spent \$45,000 in directory publishing in the Province and twice that amount in improvements on the Mainland and in Victoria, or patronize that which has no interest with you. I CAN TELL YOU VERY PLAINLY THERE IS NO ROOM FOR TWO DIRECTORIES IN B. C., and also, that I do not intend to publish again unless you extend your patronage to that institution that has helped materially to build up the Province, and that is the Williams British Columbia Directory, which will be delivered to you in about one week. See that you get it and no other.

R. T. WILLIAMS.

N.B.—Any business man can have a copy of the advance sheets and I will make all corrections noted, as far as to deliver you a correct work.

aug 20-td

BOVRIL

Is the Product of Prime Ox Beef

BOVRIL

Forms a complete food for Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle, and supercedes all ordinary Meat Extracts, for flavoring and enriching Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes. Sold by all first class Grocers and Druggists.

WHOLESALE DEPOT

BOVRIL, LIMITED

27 St. Peter St. MONTREAL.

NOLTE

GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE.

37 FORT ST.

PROTECT YOUR EYES.

From bright sunlight and dust, by wearing a pair of our Perfecto Smoke Glasses. They are restful and soothing to sensitive and weak eyes. See our large stock of Rosewater, Field and Marine Glasses. The largest stock of Miners' and Magnifying Glasses ever shown in this Province.

AUCTION SALES.

ONLY CORNER AUCTION ROOM.

WILLIAM JONES

General Auctioneer
And Commission Agent

133 GOVERNMENT ST., COR. PANDORA.

FURNITURE, FARM STOCK AND
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Consignments solicited. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash on any amount.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

P. J. DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

81 Johnson St., Victoria.

CLOSING THE SEASON.

GRAND BICYCLE MEET

AT OAK BAY TRACK,
Saturday, Sept. 4, 1897

OTTO ZEIGLER

And all the California cranks will compete with the stars of Puget Sound and British Columbia.

Good Music. Good Prizes.
Seven Fascinating Events.

Admission 50 cents for all parts of the ground.
For entry blanks and all other particulars apply to O. H. GIBBONS, Race Meet Manager, P. O. Box 129, Victoria.

CLONDYKE

GOLD FIELDS.

THE STANCH and COMMODIOUS STEAMSHIP

COQUITLAM

WILL SAIL FROM VANCOUVER FOR

Fort Wrangel and Dyea

—ON—

SEPTEMBER 8.

For rates apply at the office, Vancouver. UNION STEAMSHIP CO., Vancouver, B.C. OR SEBAST & MACAULAY, Agents, Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE

—TO—
Teamsters and Miners.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS

for hauling sacked ore from the Consolidated Albert mines to the new wharf at Alberni, also for running a tunnel on the Alberni ledge, will be received by the undersigned until Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m.

Specifications may be seen at the Alberni Trading Store, at the office of N. S. Macmillan Free Press, and at the company's office, Victoria, B.C.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

aug 20-td

HENRY SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

VICTORIA

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Victoria Liberal Association will be held next

Tuesday Evening, 31st Inst.

at 8 p.m., in the rooms of the Young Men's Liberal Club, Adelphi Block.
A full attendance is requested.

aug 25-td

R. L. DEURY,
Secretary.

B.C. Medical Council Examinations.

There will be an Examination of Candidates for Registration held in Palmerston Hall, Victoria, beginning on Tuesday, Sept. 7th, at 10 o'clock a.m. For further particulars apply to W. W. WILSON, Secretary.

aug 25-td

W. W. WILSON,
Secretary.

Reception to British Association.

The citizens of Victoria are requested to attend a meeting in the Council Chambers on Tuesday, August 31st, at 5 o'clock p.m., to arrange for a reception to the British Association upon their arrival in this city.

aug 25-td

CHAS. E. BISHOP,
Mayor.

NOTICE.

Michigan Street from Parry to Fishermen street, and Fishermen street from Michigan to Esplanade, are closed to traffic.

aug 25-td

R. A. WILSON,
City Engineer.

"THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES"

MATTHEW 10:3.

Text—"But Can Ye Not Discern the Signs of the Times."

The following sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Trotter on Sunday last. Last Sunday night we considered a man standing between his visions and his tasks. On the other side of him was the world of truth and on the other side of him was the world of men; between these two worlds stood man. We found that his truth never seemed so precious as when it came in sight of its application, and that the world of men never seemed so much worth living for as when he saw how much it needed his truth.

We then presented the vision which has thrilled our soul, viz., the picture which Christ gave us of human society in the state which he calls the "Kingdom of Heaven." I think I have never had more kind things said to me about the truth of a single sermon than that one, and yet some have not agreed with me. Now this is, of least importance either to you or to me. I am ready to differ with you until the resurrection morning if loyalty to the New Testament involves that. But what I do ask and pray for is this, that you who have not yet fully grasped Christ's idea will study one book, and that book shall be the New Testament. If you don't want to believe that Christ came to save men in their human and social relations, don't study the words of Jesus. But like Peter sitting contemplating his vision, and doubting what it could mean, some of you have felt this new idea taking possession of your souls, but at the same time you, like Peter, hear the voices of human beings at your door asking you to apply this to their needs, and you don't see how it is to be done. It is to you I am to preach to-night. Now do not expect too much; do not be in a hurry. I am too wise to assume the role of a prophet. It is quite true, as Lowell remarks, that "the course of events is apt to show itself humorously careless of the reputation of prophets." But surely I may study discerningly the signs of the times, which are only the shadows of coming events cast before, without attempting to play the prophet. Each year is the child of the year which have preceded it; each century is what the preceding one made it possible to be. It is this inseparability of things which makes it possible in a measure to see into the future, to draw from our study of past experiences and present conditions, reasonable inferences concerning the future.

I believe we are entering upon a new era of which the twentieth century will be the beginning, and for which the nineteenth century has been a preparation. I believe we are fast approaching that state of society pictured by Christ and called in the Bible the "Kingdom of God." I believe there are signs in the sky of this century which plainly indicate the direction of its progress and make its glorious destiny seen. Let me ask your patient consideration of some of these stars of hope in the gloomy sky of human life.

And first let me remark that there are physical signs. The two great enemies of human progress have been time and space. In the past three generations these two arch enemies have been practically annihilated. During this period the world has been reduced to one hundredth part its original size and sent splashing on its axes at far greater speed. The application of steam and electricity have brought men closer together and made them more dependent upon one another. These two great forces today crowd into twenty-four hours the business which a generation ago took months and often years to accomplish. We cross the oceans now in days; it used to take weeks and even months. A few weeks ago we first heard of the magic word "Clondyke," and now its golden letters encircle the globe. The isolation of any nation or people is today an impossibility; and civilization is marching at steam and electric speed into every land, and the world's barbarism is disappearing.

2. I remark that there are political signs, and the chief one is the growth of democracy. For sixty years of the 18th century Louis XV. disgraced the throne of France. The people and all that they had were his personal property. The French revolution made the people conscious of this power. Sixty years ago continental Europe was an aggregation of despotic powers; today the people of Europe govern themselves, popular suffrage is the order of the day, 180,000,000 Europeans have risen from vassalage to the rank of free and self-governing men. This great political change is prophetic of progress because it has removed the barriers which most seriously obstruct it.

3. I would say I can see great social signs on the horizon of the world's progress. All false standards of franchise are giving way. Who can estimate the significance of giving every man a vote? And when this has been extended to women, the thought becomes doubly appalling and doubly glorious. The toiler has been given a vote and when he has learned what he wants, he is going to use it with deadly power upon existing institutions of wrong. Popular and compulsory education is a wonderful growth of our time. The ladder of the mud-sills has learned to rub; he has tasted of the tree of knowledge of good and evil and he is going to have his rights. Popular discontent is another social sign. This follows naturally on popular education. Education increases popular wants. If the multitudes have the same want as the "favored few" they will demand the same means of gratifying them. If we don't want the poor to demand conditions of substantial equality with the rich, we had better stop our folly of educating them and cultivating such tastes. The voice of labor has been heard and there is today one great subject before this nation for solution. The people are asking co-operation instead of competition. Men see that standing alone means to be lost.

Standing together, means salvation. Hence labor has organized. Do you know that the number of factories in this country is decreasing, but the output is increasing? Do you know that it costs 92 cents per 100 pounds to raise wheat on a small farm and only 40 cents when the farm is 50,000 acres in size. One great retail store does a business of \$6,000,000, on a profit of 4 per cent, and we get the benefit, while the small stores must have 25 per cent. Everywhere we find the old order giving way before the new. Now, do not think that I believe that we can order a new organization of society as we can order a new suit of clothes. Some think we can and that we are going to have a revolution. We may have a revolution; we must have an evolution.

4. There are scientific signs. Most of our scientific knowledge is the growth of this century. The press has given knowledge to all; labor-saving appliances have revolutionized the industrial world and divided labor. A shoemaker is almost a thing of the past. Machinery has made men specialists, and take him out of his own department and he is helpless. If that science has done for us during this century were suddenly struck out, it would leave our civilization in ruins. Can you make a stiff felt hat or a yard of cloth? No. There was a day when every man was his own hatter, shoemaker, tailor, baker, builder, but that was the day of barbarism, the day of the West Coast savages.

5. There are signs ethical or moral. To-day that social science which does not base its argument on morals is a black number and is no longer read by thoughtful men. Christian, or otherwise, I read a letter the other day written by Count Tolstoi of Russia, in which he stated morals must be the basis of progress and unity its goal.

6. There are signs Christian. A hundred years ago the Japanese were so separated from us that they might as well have been in the moon as far as intercourse went. If a Jap left his country he was put to death. The penalty of trading with a foreigner was death with all his family. On every road in the kingdom the following royal inscription was posted up: "So long as the sun shall warm the earth let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan, and let all know that the King of Spain himself or the Christian God, or the great God of all if he violates this command shall pay for it with his head." The gospel has torn down that inscription and there is a new civilization in Japan. Nothing in Japan is as it was thirty years ago but the natural scenes. The nation is now eagerly placing itself in the front rank of progress. China until 1856 had been like another world to civilization. And now the door is open we have taught them how to build ships; our sons have taught them the sciences and thousands of our missionaries have taught them the religion of Jesus, and China to-day is holding out both hands and saying "come and help us, we have made a mistake." In 1832 the East India company paid \$3,750,000 to build a heathen temple because they were making money out of it; they opposed Christianity. But to-day the British government is in sympathy with missions. Africa is opening her rivers to the gospel. Turkey is dotted with Christian churches. The islands of the sea have learned his law of love. More than all this, the church at home has changed; her ambitions have become world wide, nothing will satisfy her now but a saved world, not a few out of it. A few years ago the Salvation Army came upon us like a mighty revolution. I look upon General Booth as the greatest living man. What is the protest against the lethargy of the church? The only real difference between the Army and the church is a social difference; their gospel is the same as ours; conversion, faith, forgiveness, heaven, hell, all these are like us, but they do more for a man in his social relations than we. They feed him, they clothe him, they find him a bed, they look after him when he comes out of jail, they try to find him work and if they cannot they provide it for him. The church has seen her mistake and she is seized with the conviction that her cause is the cause of the people, and that whenever men touch each other in human relations she has something to say, yes, and something to do. And moreover, the world has changed its attitude to the church. It is looking to the church to solve its problems. Every book printed to-day is about Jesus Christ. The brain of the world is centered on him. Men everywhere are seized with the conviction that Jesus taught principles and lived a life which if adopted by men would solve all the wrongs of human life. And moreover the forgiveness he offers them through his death is the only way they can get rid of their sins. I say Christ is the only being who takes away our sins, and men are becoming seized with the conviction. I have given only a hasty review of these signs of the times. What do they indicate? Think, within your life-time the gospel has opened the doors to 800,000,000 heathen. We are trading with them, we are talking to them. Other religions are dying, Christianity is growing beyond all calculation. And never let it be forgotten that religious beliefs underlie and determine social and political situations. The world is becoming more and more independent. It is becoming smaller. It is becoming one family in the manner of life. It shall realize its satisfaction only in the coming of "His Kingdom."

"Out of the shadow of night The world moves into light; It is daybreak everywhere!" But now I come to the last and most important sign of our times, and it is this: That this world-wide salvation of men, this establishment of God's king-

dom among all men is to be done through the medium of the Anglo-Saxon race, and by this I mean all who speak the English language. The traveler in Europe will find many magnificent columns and capitals taken from heathen temples used now to sustain and beautify Christian churches. Thus we find in the temple of civilization Hebrew and Greek and Roman pillars. The dominating characteristic of the Hebrew nation was "Religion." The Greeks had only one idea, it was "culture." The idea of the Romans was "Law." These are the three great nations of antiquity. They are the only nations that have made a permanent impression on our modern civilization. They were great because they each developed one of these three great ideas; they died because each lacked the ideas possessed by the other two. It is more than significant that all three of these characteristics which made these nations so great unite in the Anglo-Saxon race. No other race has any equal extent. In other races they ever shown all three of these features to have always been looked upon as conflicting elements. The miracle of the nations is that they combine in the Anglo-Saxon people and in each they outstrip all other peoples, and for this reason the Anglo-Saxon people are to be the medium of world salvation.

Let us examine this statement: 1. The religion of this race is more vigorous, more spiritual, more Christian, than that of any other. I do not say that Anglo-Saxons are any too righteous, they will have to answer for many sins, not only individual, but national. But the Anglo-Saxon race is the missionary race of the world. If you add all the missionary societies of Germany together you will find that their combined forces and contributions do not equal even the smallest society of England. The year which the Congressionalists of the United States gave \$1.37 per capita to foreign missions the members of the German state church gave only three-quarters of a cent per capita to the same cause. Of the 130 missionary societies represented at the General Conference of Foreign Missions in 1888, one hundred and twenty-one were of the Anglo-Saxon race. There are only 12,250,000 a year spent in foreign missions, and the societies represented gave the \$2,000,000, and it was clearly shown that a society in England which did not take part in the conference gave nearly one-half of the balance. This proves conclusively that the Anglo-Saxon race is the missionary race of the world. From this we may safely say that it is to the Anglo-Saxon race we must chiefly look for the evangelization of the world. And to prove that this is the most Christian race is to show that it is the most missionary race, for the missionary spirit is the essential spirit of Christians.

II. I am persuaded that by and through our own race is this world reformation to take place, because its intellectual life is far above all others. There is no one so bold among the nations as to attempt to match English literature with any other modern literature. And even the Greeks are giving way before the names of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Burns, Wordsworth, Colridge, Byron, Shelley, Keats—I can name hundreds. Emerson says of these: "They are out of all rivalry and reach." Then another mark of the intellectual life of the Anglo-Saxon people is her politeness and her statesmanship, and her institutions. I grant that several European nations are superior to the Anglo-Saxon in speculative thought, in scholarship, in music and in art; but these are the flowers, not the roots of life. This world evangelization requires the predominance of our language, as a medium of international intercourse. All European scholars say English is the best adapted for this. But facts speak louder than men. In 1800 only 20,520,000 spoke the English language; to-day 200,000,000, or nearly 30 per cent of the human race, speak that language. English is taught in the majority of the best schools and colleges of Europe, and wherever the missionary goes schools are planted and the nations are flocking to learn her language. English is already the language of travel and commerce. Mr. Orton, late president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, says "English is 25 per cent, cheaper for telegraphic purposes than any other language." Go down to our wharves and you will find that the master of every ship, under whatever flag he sails, can talk English. Travel through Europe, and you will find all along the route English. We do not learn the tongues of other peoples, but they learn ours. How many German colleges have we? How many Russian colleges have we? None; but show me the country on the globe without one, yes, without many English schools. The restless Anglo-Saxon is carrying his language and his civilization round the world, and the first lesson the foreigner learns in English is the Gospel of Jesus for the missionary is always the pioneer.

III. The Anglo-Saxon is superior to all other races in its power to rule and control and organize men in commerce and social relations. So here is this: that the Anglo-Saxon has become a necessity to all other nations. Nothing so well illustrates this as invention. I suppose among great inventions compass, the mariner's compass, printing, the steam engine, electric telegraph, the application of steam to the printing press, and the locomotive, the steamship—these have had the most profound and far-reaching influence on civilization. Only two of these—the first two—were invented in the East. The rest are Anglo-Saxon. Then think of the cotton gin, the power loom, the sewing machine, the mowing, the reaper, illuminating gas—all these are Anglo-Saxon. At the international exposition of electrical appliances held in Paris five gold medals were given to the most wonderful inventions. All voted them to Americans—"Yankee ingenuity" has become proverbial. More than all other nations put together the Anglo-Saxon race controls the world's communications; 60 per cent of the world's railroads are in lands governed by them, and they own and manage 75 per cent of all the railroads of the world. 50 per cent of all the telegraph systems are in Anglo-Saxon territory, and this does not count the cables. This race sends more than half of the world's telegrams, and the United States alone sends 7,000,000 messages more annually than all the nations of Europe put together. Two-thirds of the tonnage of the world's merchant ships is Anglo-Saxon, not counting the navy, and England alone commands the gateways of many seas and most of the great gulfs of the world. The Anglo-Saxon people possess three-quarters as much wealth as all Europe, and it is estimated

ed they will soon possess one-half the wealth of the world. Nothing is so remarkable as its increase in population. In 1700 this race was only 6,000,000; in 1800 it was 20,000,000; today they number 200,000,000. At the present rate of increase they will in less than one hundred years outnumber all the nations of Europe combined by over 100,000,000 souls. And no less remarkable is its extension of domains from its little island home. It has extended until now it owns one-third of the earth. Some prophesy the downfall of England. I am not going to discuss that, but if England did fall, England is not the "Anglo-Saxon race"; not one-third of that race live in Britain. North America is the future home of this great race; twice as large as all Europe and capable of maintaining the present population of the world. To this land are the nations coming. Such a country, such a race, Christian in its laws, Christian in its thought, Christian in its religion, homogeneous in its civilization, it is thrice fitted to control the world's future.

Oh! can ye not discern the signs of the times? Has God nothing to do with all this? And this marvellous progress is to be a hundredfold more rapid in the future than in the past. Nearly all I have spoken of has come to pass within the lives of the oldest before me. I am appalled when I think of what I may yet live to see if I live out the three score years and ten. A man can see more in a week than our fathers could in a lifetime. More knowledge can be bought for \$5 than our fathers could procure for a fortune. Free libraries in every town; newspapers falling round us like autumn leaves; news three days old is rancid and stale. Nearly all the missionary societies, Bible societies and philanthropic societies have been born within this century; a Christian church being built on this continent every twelve hours; a church an hour all over the world. Two million copies of the New Testament purchased in six weeks—not given away, but purchased, because the world will have it. More Christian men in official positions than ever before in the world's history. Oh! sometimes wonder why we don't use electricity more and order a general movement; ring all the church bells in one chime; and sound all the organs in one diapason of music, and gather all the congregations of Christendom in one Gloria in Excelsis!

I have stood upon our wharves and I have noticed that when our ships, when ships go out and laughter when ships come in. I look off from the pier-heads of the century to-night, I see a whole fleet of ships coming in. See! that is the ship of peace; her flag has the one Star of Bethlehem floating above the hull. There comes the ship of the church, mark of sail wave high up upon the smokestack, showing she has had rough weather, but the Captain of Salvation commands her, and all is well. Here comes the ship of the Kingdom of God on Earth, mightiest craft ever launched, hundreds of millions of passengers, and room for millions more; prophets, apostles, martyrs in the cabin; conquerors at the foot of the mast; hands waving from the rigging; farewell to sin, farewell to struggle. The motto on the flag reads: "In Christ all things hold together."

Our prayer has been heard, it is being answered. His will shall be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Don't block the gateway; let the nations come aboard. All tickets of entrance must read, "Exempt ye be converted and become as little children ye cannot enter the Kingdom of God."

Well Men Know
It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of sand is insecure, and to deaden symptoms by narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood rich, pure and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and bowels. Cure sick headache.

CETAWAYO'S BROTHERS RELEASED.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his capacity as British Secretary of State for the Colonies, has just caused it to be known that the English government has resolved to release the son and the two brothers of the famous Zulu King, Cetawayo, from their captivity at St. Helena, and to restore them to their own country. Years ago they were exiled to that dismal island, where Napoleon died a prisoner, on the mere suspicion of being engaged in organizing a revolt against British rule in Zululand. They have always protested their innocence, and, inasmuch as their guilt has never been proved and they have never been convicted by any court of law, their liberation is but a tardy act of justice.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

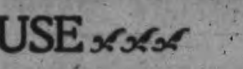
CURE SICK HEAD.

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, which also corrects all disorders of the stomach, stimulates the liver and regulates the bowels even if they only clog.

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Session 1897-8.

The curriculum comprises courses in Arts (including the Donald Special Course for Women), Applied Science, Medicine, Law, and Veterinary Science, Matriculation, Exhibition and Scholarship Examinations will be held: Arts and Medicine, 15th Sept.; Applied Science, 18th Sept.; Law, 17th Sept.; Veterinary Science, 22nd Sept.

Copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

NOTICE.

To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant, FOR ONE YEAR ONLY from the date of this notice, the Railway Company will sell their rights to minerals (except coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims, at the price of \$5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the Company prior to this date. One half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the Government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first instalment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, at the expiration of six and twelve months, without interest. Present holders of Mineral Claims who have not previously made other arrangements with the Company for acquiring Surface and Mineral Rights, are hereby notified to do so once make the first payment on their Claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.

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(From an old photograph.)